

KANSAS COAL MINERS  
DEFY ADMINISTRATION  
EIGHT THOUSAND OUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The southwestern coal miners' representatives, defied Fuel Administrator Garfield here today and refused to agree to the insertion in a new wage contract of provisions penalizing strikes and lock-outs.

After a secret meeting this morning, the miners abruptly broke off negotiations with Mr. Garfield and the operators' representatives and left for their homes this afternoon, announcing they would call a general convention of southwestern miners to meet in Kansas City on Nov. 12 to discuss the situation.

Fuel administration officials see possibilities that the situation may develop seriously. Sixty mines now are idle in Kansas and miners throughout the four states involved—Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri—are threatening to strike unless they are given immediate wage increases.

No contracts granting wage increase will be approved by the government, Dr. Garfield insists, unless penalty clauses are inserted. Further, Dr. Garfield will not apply to the southwest the recent 45 cents a ton raise in coal prices which was designed to absorb wage increases, unless the miners come to terms.

"I can stand absolutely firm," Garfield said tonight. "The penalty clause must be put in exactly as indicated. I have nothing to add to that."

Operators' representatives said tonight they would agree to any kind of a penalty provision Garfield demanded. The wage increase they had agreed to give to the men, they said, could not be advanced unless the mines received the 45 cents increase in coal prices.

Wage increases sought by the southwestern miners are based on increases agreed on recently by operators and union heads in the central competitive field. The central field contract contains provisions for automatic penalties and was approved by Garfield who recommended to President Wilson the 45 cent coal price increase. Under the penalty provision, miners who strike without cause would be fined one dollar a day each, and operators locking men out without cause, would pay a fine of two dollars for each man not working.

The current southwestern contract provides a fifty cent fine for men refusing to work but the clause is so worded, it is claimed that collection is impossible. Miners who struck recently in Illinois fields were told by Garfield that if they did not go back to work immediately, the government would use the full powers of the law to insure the maximum coal production. Dr. Garfield would not say tonight what action he would take if the Kansas miners stay out, but it is known that he has consulted with President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory and is ready to act if, in his opinion, the occasion demands drastic measures. Reports today to the fuel administration said that in many parts of Kansas, the

people are without coal and that public utilities may have to suspend unless relief is afforded soon.

**Strikers Rejoice**  
PITTSBURG, Kansas, Nov. 3.—Coal production in southeastern Kansas virtually reached the vanishing point today when more than fifty mines, employing 8,000 men, having a total output of thirty thousand tons daily were closed by strikes of miners as a protest against automatic strike fines and failure to receive a wage increase. Eventually all of the large mines now are closed.

Mine workers in the district headquarters expressed elation at the news from Washington late today that their representatives failed to agree to the penalty clause. They insisted that the convention in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 12 will be almost unanimously in favor of that refusal.

**WRECKING OF BELGIUM**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
HAVRE, Nov. 3.—The Belgian government continues to receive details of the German systematic destruction of manufacturing plants in Belgium. Organized wrecking crews have been engaged in dismantling blast furnaces. Seven out of eleven rolling mills at Courcelles-Marbais have been carried off. At Angleur everything has been removed, as well as at Grivegnée, where nothing remains but the steel works which the Germans are working for their own needs.

**THE DAY OF SERVICE HERE**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, speaking here today, predicted that the war would continue three years and would cost the United States \$30,000,000,000. "That means the day of service is here," said Senator Cummins, "when each of us must render to the government all the service of which he is capable. If there is a man in the United States who will not do his utmost to sustain our overseas forces and make them strong for victory, he is not worthy of American citizenship."

**CRIMINAL WASTE**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Report was made to the police tonight of the finding of several hundred cartons of food, cabbage, onions and sugar loaves that have been allowed to freeze and rot in the railroad yards here, being held by the government. The food, said to be for the army, was found by a private citizen. The government would use the full powers of the law to insure the maximum coal production. Dr. Garfield would not say tonight what action he would take if the Kansas miners stay out, but it is known that he has consulted with President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory and is ready to act if, in his opinion, the occasion demands drastic measures. Reports today to the fuel administration said that in many parts of Kansas, the

The detectives declared they found a hill more than thirty-five feet high and one hundred feet long composed of decomposed vegetables recently dumped from freight cars.

Why The British Fleet  
Did Not Aid The Russians

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The passage in the interview of Premier Kerensky recently given to the Associated Press which has aroused the greatest interest here was his inquiry as to why the British fleet had not been sent to the Baltic sea. A detailed and authoritative reply to that question was given by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, in his speech before the house of commons, delivered the same evening on which Premier Kerensky talked to the correspondent.

"Before the Germans attempted operations in the Gulf of Riga, they deemed it necessary to occupy the islands commanding the entrance to the gulf," he said. "The islands which command the entrance of the Baltic belong to a neutral power, Denmark. Would it not be an act of madness for the British fleet to pass through

into the Baltic with the certainty that the Germans would occupy and fortify those islands in our rear?"

"If we did pass through, should we find the islands were in our rear? The leading vessel of our fleet, debouching from the great belt—the only possible passage—in a necessarily deep formation on a very narrow front, would find the whole of the fleet deployed and concentrating its fire on them."

"I do not touch upon such questions as those of line communication to be maintained with the fleet once in the Baltic, and the fact that every supply ship passing through would do so within thirty miles of Kiel. Our fleet in the Baltic, if it got through, would be within range of the German guns. Communications cut and our Russian ally could not supply it with fuel, ammunition or stores."

MEXICAN FEELING OF  
TRIAL OF GERMAN EMISSARIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MEXICO, Nov. 3.—A propaganda favoring neutrality for Mexico in the European war is being circulated by the Germans in Mexico City in order to counteract the efforts of General Pablo Gonzalez and others to have Mexico declare in favor of the entente allies against Germany.

Copies of El Democrata of Mexico City, and El Heraldillo del Norte of Chihuahua City, received here, contain long comments on General Francisco Murguía's recent declarations in favor of strict neutrality and also warnings that "one hundred thousand men would have to be sent to Europe should Mexico join the allies." Both of these newspapers are believed here to be subsidized by the German agents in Mexico.

A special dispatch from Mexico City to El Heraldillo del Norte tells of the statement of General Murguía being published in all newspapers and also posted on the dead walls of every street of the capital. The same paper also printed a dispatch from the capital city telling of President Carranza's statement to a delegation of citizens in which he is said to have declared that "the government under his charge would maintain the strictest neutrality and oppose the alliance of Mexico with any other belligerent nations." This was also given the widest circulation, the paper stated.

General Murguía's neutrality interview was reprinted in both newspapers, El Democrata admitting having had the interview printed in poster

form and pasted on the walls of Mexico City.

There was nothing to hope for from the United States on the day when they shall become convinced that only our poverty forces us to seek an alliance and sending 100,000 combatants to fight at home," the Murguía interview concluded.

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FIRST CONTROL  
OF FOODSTUFFS  
IS OBTAINED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Regulations governing the handling of foodstuffs under the licensing of manufacturers and dealers were approved by President Wilson today and will be put into operation by the food administration immediately. The principal objects of the rules the food administration statement today sets forth are:

"To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses and to forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market."

"To keep all food commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as possible and with as little delay."

"To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery and to curb dealings in future contracts."

"The announcement continues: 'Under the food control act in addition to the power to promulgate rules, the president is given broad powers to deal with individual cases. This power will be freely exercised to accomplish the purposes of the act. If every licensee will make these purposes the cardinal principles of his business and obey the law and the regulations he will be free from interference by the government. Violation is cause for revoking any license, as well as subjecting the offender to such criminal penalties as may be prescribed.'

There are a large number of general rules governing all licensees, together with additional special regulations for various trades in which there are special conditions, or special abuses to be corrected."

**Elimination of excessive prices** charged by small retailers who are not subject to license will be accomplished by a rule forbidding licensees to sell goods to any person who charges excessive prices.

An important rule provides that no licensee shall "import, manufacture, store, distribute or sell otherwise than in bulk, any food commodity on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair profit or storage charge."

**Livestock Regulation**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Preliminary steps in the federal government's plan to regulate livestock prices were taken here today at a conference between Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the United States food administration's meat division and representatives of the principal livestock exchanges of the country when a minimum figure of \$15.50 a hundred pounds for hogs was agreed upon. Minimum prices on live cattle were set at \$12.50 a hundred pounds, and for sheep, \$10.00 a hundred pounds. The fixing of a minimum price for hogs, it is expected by the government, will safeguard the raiser in war times and stimulate production. Hogs during the last year have ranged from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a hundred pounds, and the price of live cattle has declined from \$17.10 on a declining market. The purpose of the conference today was to devise means of stabilizing prices and to regulate the production and distribution of hogs and other livestock.

With a demand for twenty million more hogs this year than the normal production, the federal food administration forces have been working to stimulate production to the maximum. The farmers, it is said, insist on an assurance that under the new government regulation of the packing industry, such practices as "dumping the market" on days when shipments were heavy would be abolished.

**TWENTY CREMATED**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Fifteen or twenty men are believed to have been burned to death in a fire in the Rescue Mission of the Salvation army at 42 Mill street here early this morning. Ten injured by jumping were taken to hospitals. There were 120 men in the building when the fire started.

**THE CONQUERED PROVINCES**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.—The Munich Nieuwe Nachrichten prints a report from Vienna that Emperor Charles on Sunday, which is his name day, would be proclaimed king of Poland and also ruler of the South Slav provinces of Herzegovina and that part of Serbia already occupied by Austria. These states, it is added, will receive a certain measure of autonomy.

**A HINT TO NORWAY**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
OSLO, Nov. 3.—The Hamburg Fremdenblatt prints a statement from a leading German newspaper in which serious consequences are threatened unless the Norwegian press curbs its indignation against Germany. Fear expressed here that the agitation unless checked will produce such bitterness against Germany that some incident will lead to consequences which even the most belated agitator will deplore.

Creation Of Special War Board  
To Control Port Of New York

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The creation of a New York port war board, with William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, as its chairman, to co-ordinate all harbor utilities for transportation of war materials abroad, was effected at a conference here today attended by representatives of the federal government and the states of New York and New Jersey.

The new board is the outgrowth of a conference held last week in the office of Secretary of War Baker at Washington at the direction of President Wilson. The results of the decisions reached at the conference in this city today, it was announced, are "likely to be most momentous in their effect on the operations of the war and the commerce of the country."

Among those who attended the meet-

ing were Secretary of War Baker, Edwin M. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board; representatives of the navy and treasury departments, department of commerce, Governor Edgewood Cross of New Jersey and the New York-New Jersey port and harbor development commission.

The new board will consist of the secretaries of war, navy and commerce, the chairman of the United States shipping board, a member of the railway war council, the mayor of New York City and the members of the New York-New Jersey port and harbor development commission.

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the New York-New Jersey port and harbor development commission was chosen chairman of the new board. He said the action taken today "was most gratifying because of its unanimity."

ITALIAN CAVILK BRIGHTER  
BUT SITUATION STILL GRAVE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Friday, Nov. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The general situation presents many reassuring features, but its continued gravity is not to be underestimated. The enemy advance is being held back west of the Tagliamento river. The Italian cavalry is again demonstrating its value.

Reports coming in from all quarters now make it clear that the enemy united in the decision to try to deliver a staggering blow to Italy and thus derange the entire scope of the offensive at other points. Not only did German panzer corps with heavy forces massed against the Italian second army, but the latter part of the huge concentration was drawn from the Russian front under circumstances which the Italians regard as very mysterious.

There were 150 enemy divisions on the Russian front, but a number of these were withdrawn for the chief part to the Italian front. The blow at Italy. Exactly what happened when this combination struck its blow now becomes clear. The main force of the attack was in the north, where the Italian second army not only had its elaborate advance positions, but also two successive lines of defense on which they could have stood in the morning when the enemy forces launched their first attack, which consisted of a terrific bombardment followed by infantry advances.

**Cavalry Not Obsolete**  
ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Italian cavalry has emulated the deeds of the famous Italian Brigade at Balaclava, said a British officer who has been following the operations on the Italian front, in speaking today of the campaign now in progress.

Ever since the opening of the war the cavalrymen have been chafing because the mountain warfare offered no opportunity for employment of their branch of the service. They were drafted into infantry and home guarding contingents and into the aerial service. Now, however, they have had the chance to prove that the cavalry is not an "obsolete" or "cross-breed" as one writer put it. In fact, the successful retirement of the Italian cavalry was due very largely to the heroism of the mounted troops.

The splendid maneuvering of the cavalry in great numbers and reckless charges in the face of streams of machine gun bullets are regarded by the British as constituting one of the most brilliant features of the fighting on this front. Charges of entire brigades were executed with perfect precision and control. Many of the most brilliant features of the fighting on this front. Charges of entire brigades were executed with perfect precision and control. Many of the most brilliant features of the fighting on this front.

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**A Silver Lining**

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 3.—From the strategic standpoint the Italian retreat in the Trentino has certain compensations. It has shortened the Italian front from an irregular curve of seventy miles to a compact, straight line.

The former front, just abandoned, stretched from Pieve to the south of the Gulf of Trieste, which is fifty miles in an air line and more than seventy miles including the zig-zag over the mountainous terrain. The new front is a straight line, which is fifty miles in an air line and more than seventy miles including the zig-zag over the mountainous terrain. The new front is a straight line, which is fifty miles in an air line and more than seventy miles including the zig-zag over the mountainous terrain.

The old line, moreover, had no rivers as a natural defense. Now, however, the front is greatly strengthened with the entire army massed and backed by natural defenses. Thus, strategically, the invading forces are at present standing with a wide and turbulent mountain stream before them on the edge of winter, besides confronting an army which is rapidly reforming along the new line.

But the strategic advantages are not confined to those hearing on the Trentino front, which has heretofore been distinct and separate in the war operations. The Venetian front runs perpendicularly from the

(Continued on Page Six)

**REFORMATION IN PRUSSIA**

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—The national liberal platform adopted by the reichstag committee of the party, according to Berlin dispatches, seems to promise active co-operation of the national liberals with the reichstag majority, notwithstanding a few minor disharmonies. The platform desires the abolition of the political censorship, or at least the transfer of it to the hands of responsible civil authorities. It also calls for a reform of labor legislation along the lines mentioned by the socialists.

All these points were the ones on which the attitude of the national liberals heretofore has been doubtful to say the least.

Germans Suffer Disaster  
In Small Sea Engagement

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

Standing on the line of the Tagliamento, General Cadorna has so far been able to hold intact his north and south front along the river, despite several attempts by the Austro-German invaders of northern Italy to effect a crossing.

It is pointed out that the new Italian front, although the enforced retreat from the Russian front under circumstances which the Italians regard as very mysterious.

With the known strong concentration of Austrian and German forces against the Italians, however, there exists the menace to this line of a flanking thrust from the north. Close attention therefore is being paid to the Trentino front, whence a heavy blow is not an unlikely development, provided the Teutonic intention is to pursue the campaign in Italy beyond the stage already reached.

Berlin announces the completion by the Germans of the withdrawal of their line from the Chemin Des Dames Plateau. The Paris account of the movement shows the German retirement to have extended along a thirteen mile front from the Oise-Aisne canal to Corbeay. The crown prince withdrew his lines a maximum distance of a mile to the north bank of the Ailette, commanding the approaches of the fortress of Laon, the keystone of the German line in this region.

This movement was obviously forced by the recent success of the French in their drive southwest of Laon, which gave them enfilading positions for their guns and made a large section of the German lines untenable.

American prisoners have been taken by the Germans. Berlin mentioned this briefly today, stating the captures were the result of a reconnoitering thrust at the Rhine-Marne canal, which caused the French front near the German border, twenty miles northwest of Lunville. No announcement regarding the capture has been received in Washington from General Pershing at last.

British naval operations were carried successfully into the Cattagat, where a German auxiliary cruiser, armed with six-inch guns, and ten armed German patrol craft were destroyed without losses to the British. News dispatches from Copenhagen give details of the incident and announce the arrival of survivors from the German patrol craft which were destroyed without losses to the British.

Other news dispatches from the Danish capital report also the destruction of a last German auxiliary cruiser, Marie, by British destroyers thirty members of the cruiser's crew being killed and a number wounded.

**German Retirement in France**  
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 3.—The foreboding retreat of the Germans at the Chemin Des Dames took place yesterday when the immediate after-effects of the recent French victory involved a German retirement along a fifteen mile front. The superhuman efforts of the Germans to hold this rampart at the cost of immense losses were thus annulled.

The best elements of the German crown prince's armies lost the greater part of their effectiveness and were compelled to go to the rear to constitute their diminished ranks. These Germans left along the crest of the Chemin Des Dames had been compelled to suffer daily and nightly an incessant enfilading fire from the French guns enclamped in positions wrested from the Prussian guard division during the battle of Malmesbury.

It was impossible for the Germans to keep their front line supplied with ammunition or food, the carriers of which were obliged to pass through a tornado of shells and machine bullets while crossing the valley of the Ailette, where their every movement could be observed by the French. Eventually the Germans retired during the night to the northern side of the Ailette valley. The French are keeping in the closest touch with the enemy.

**Battle of the Cattagat**

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The admiralty announces that certain British forces have been engaged in the Cattagat, an arm of the North Sea, between Sweden and Denmark, and that prisoners are being brought in. No further information is yet at hand.

An official statement issued by the admiralty says that ten armed patrol craft, in addition to the German auxiliary cruiser, which was equipped with six-inch guns, were destroyed. The statement issued by the British admiralty says:

"Further reports from our forces operating in the Cattagat have been received. We destroyed German auxiliary cruiser armed with six-inch guns, and we also destroyed ten armed patrol craft. Sixty-four prisoners have been rescued by our forces. No British losses have been reported."

"Further details will be published on the return of our forces to their base."

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LONDON, Nov. 3.—Thirty men on the German auxiliary cruiser Marie of Flensburg, were killed in an engagement with British destroyers, according to an Exchange telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The Marie, a 3,000 ton vessel, met the British destroyers 12 miles north of Flensburg, where it was engaged in a battle which was answered by the destroyers. In ten minutes the Marie was ablaze.

Of the 81 members of her crew, the dispatch says 30 were killed, and the others took to the boats. Seven wounded sailors subsequently were rescued by the Danish steamship Salagos. Another man was picked up by the steamship Troudholt. They were landed last night. The other members of the crew are believed to have been rescued by the destroyers.

According to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News the German vessels were displaying no flag. When the British signalled them to show their colors, the German cruiser opened fire, the same time breaking out the German ensign. The bodies of many Germans have already been washed ashore on the Swedish coast.

**The Captain's Statement**

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—Captain Lantier, who commanded the German auxiliary cruiser Marie in a statement to the National Tidende, says his vessel was armed with four guns and carried a crew of ninety. She was suddenly attacked in the Cattagat and the shells fell with such rapidity that his men were virtually unable to work the guns and after a few shots the vessel was a mass of flames. The British destroyers then ceased firing and rescued about thirty men. The captain, who was wounded, and fifteen men succeeded in entering a life boat and were picked up by a Danish steamer. The rest of the crew was killed during the fight.

**An Eye Witness**  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—Two Danish steamers, which witnessed the engagement arrived tonight with twenty-one survivors of the crew of the German raider Crocodile. The fate of the remainder of the crews of the two vessels is not known.

One of the Danish sailors gave the following account of the incident: "On Thursday night at 10 o'clock torpedo boats of undetermined nationality were passed by the steamer on which the narrator was a seaman. At 8 o'clock this morning, cannonading was heard. Shortly afterward British destroyers steamed by, bound westward. A little while later British destroyers were sighted firing westward at five German armed cruisers which were burning fiercely. There were no signs of life on board. All of them sank in sight of the Dunes. Fifteen minutes later they passed the Crocodile which was likewise aflame and soon sank."

The steamer cruised about and found a single survivor, clinging to a plank and a blood-stained empty yawl from the Crocodile. The survivor was too exhausted to give a coherent account of the battle, but said that the yawl had

contained twenty men, most of them wounded, who had been picked up by another Danish ship. The Crocodile, which was a neutral merchantman and carried a deck load of casks. She probably was engaged in an attempt to slip through the British cordon and gain the open sea.

**PLANS MADE FOR DISPOSITION**

**OF OFFICERS OF THE CAMP**

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